

Description

Incontinence pads

The present patent application refers to an incontinence pad provided with two folding semi-belts.

As it is known, the function of incontinence pads is to contain and absorb the organic products of evacuation (urine and faeces) in individuals to
5 avoid uncontrolled diffusion on beds or clothes.

Traditional incontinence pads are composed of three layers of different materials: an external layer of filtering materials, a central thicker layer of absorbing fibres and an external layer of waterproof film.

Incontinence pads are basically shaped as a clepsydra and this shape
10 allows them to fit as underpants once they are worn by the user.

When the traditional incontinence pad is worn by the user, the polyethylene lateral flaps located in the back and front section overlap on the user's hips and are held in place by means of adhesive bands, thus allowing to adjust the circumference of the incontinence pad to the user's physical
15 characteristics.

The aforementioned overlapping of the flaps on the user's hips is the main drawback of the traditional technology.

The presence of the overlapped flaps on the user's hips completely prevents perspiration in that area.

20 If we consider that the overlapped flaps of incontinence pads are made with anti-perspirant waterproof material, it appears evident that, in addition to cause excessive sweating, traditional incontinence pads may cause severe cutaneous irritation to the user.

The purpose of the present invention is to provide an incontinence pad
25 that, in spite of having a general structure similar to the traditional one, features an innovative fastening system without the disadvantageous overlapping of the lateral waterproof flaps on the user's hips.

The shape of the incontinence pad of the invention is basically the

same as traditional incontinence pads, with the only significant difference that it does not feature the protruding lateral flaps (on the back and front section) used by the traditional technology to hold the incontinence pad in place on the user's hips.

5 While on one hand the absence of the lateral flaps overlapped on the user's hips improves perspiration, on the other hand it prevents from using the traditional fastening system with lateral adhesive bands.

For this reason, the incontinence pad of the invention is provided with a closing belt on the back section. When the closing belt is not used, the right
10 and left ends of the belt (semi-belts) are folded one on top of the other.

When the incontinence pad is worn by the user – that is to say when the incontinence pad is used as underpants – the two semi-belts are stretched out by pulling them slightly and surround the user's waist from the back to the front, with one semi-belt on the left side and one semi-belt on the right side.

15 In view of the above, the user's hips are no longer covered by a double layer of waterproof anti-perspirant material. Instead they are covered by the semi-belts, which are made of a normally perspiring material.

The internal side of the free end of one semi-belt is provided with an insert of adhesive material that allows to hold the belt in place on the front
20 section of the incontinence pad when the same is worn by the user.

The specific fastening point of the free end of each semi-belt can be established according to the size of the user's waist, thus ensuring perfect adjustment of the incontinence pad/underpants to the user's body.

25 In particular, the user can try different fastening positions, since each semi-belt can be attached and detached several times on the front section of the incontinence pad.

As illustrated in details in the description below, special attention has been paid to the way the semi-belts are folded and fastened on the back of
30 the incontinence pad.

When the incontinence pad is not used, the two semi-belts must be positioned in such a way as not to preclude normal packaging of incontinence

pads.

At the same time, the two semi-belts must be folded and fastened in such a way as to remain one against the other and be stretched out completely by the user with his/her hands.

5 In particular, the compressed steady position of the semi-belt is extremely useful during packaging and handling. Should the semi-belts be allowed to move freely, packaging and handling operations would be severely impaired.

10 The advantages of the incontinence pad of the invention appear evident from the aforementioned generic description: it favours perspiration on the user's hips, has excellent wearability (meaning the possibility of adjusting to the specific requirements of different users), and reduces the quantity of materials and glue used compared to traditional incontinence pads, thanks to the elimination of lateral flaps.

15 It is worthless saying that the reduced consumption of these parts reduces the production cost of the incontinence pad of the invention and also the environmental impact related to the disposal of throwaway incontinence pads.

20 For major clarity the description of the invention continues with reference to the enclosed drawings, which are intended for purposes of illustration only and not in a limiting sense, whereby:

- Figs. 1 to 4 are perspective views of the incontinence pad of the invention in operational condition in the different steps of practical application on the user;
- Figs. 5 to 7 show the different steps of the folding process for the belt of the incontinence pad;
- 25 - Fig. 8 is a plan view of a section of the belt.

With reference to Figs. 1 to 4, the incontinence pad of the invention (1), which basically has the traditional "clepsydra" shape, is characterised by the fact that the length of the front transversal border (2) and back transversal border (3) only allows to cover the user's back and stomach - and not the hips
30 - when the incontinence pad is worn.

As mentioned above, the presence of the two free lateral areas

provides the incontinence pad (1) with a level of comfort and hygiene that is unknown in traditional incontinence pads.

A belt (C) is fastened on the outside of the back transversal border (3), whose right and left ends (4, 5) – or semi-belts – are folded one against the other according to the preferred sequence shown in Figs. 5 to 7.

As mentioned earlier, the function of the semi-belts (4, 5) is to connect the front border (2) and back border (3) of the incontinence pad (1) from both sides, thus surrounding the user's hips without preventing perspiration.

The semi-belts (4, 5) must be provided with perspirant properties and can be made of different suitable materials, such as "non-woven" transversally non-elastic fabric of single-layer or double-layer type, or "elastised non woven" fabric or composite material (partially elastic and partially rigid).

To compress and stabilise the two semi-belts (4, 5) one against the other in folded position, the two semi-belts (4, 5) are subjected to compression, preferably by means of lamination.

In order to improve the efficacy of compression on the semi-belts (4, 5) the surface of one of the lamination rolls can be provided with a dense series of small points to perforate the layers of the folding section, thus creating a sort of punctiform union between the different layers.

Fig. 8 shows a section of the semi-belt after being subjected to this type of operation, in which number (6) shows the perforations created by the punctiform union.

Alternatively, the union between the two semi-belts in contact position can be obtained by means of ultrasounds.

In both cases, however, the user can separate the different sections of the folded part by simply pulling the free ends of the two semi-belts (4, 5) towards the front of the incontinence pad (1), as shown in Fig. 2.

Once the two semi-belts (4, 5) have been completely unfolded, the user simply needs to fasten them on the front of the incontinence pad (1).

To that end, the two sides of the front section of the incontinence pad (1) are provided with Velcro (7a, 7b) or other adhesive materials in order for the internal sides of the semi-belts (4, 5) to adhere, according to the sequence

shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

With reference to the same figures, the right semi-belt (4) is fastened against the front adhesive insert (7a) and the left semi-belt (5) is fastened against the corresponding adhesive insert (7b).

5 The length of the semi-belts (4, 5) is such that the semi-belts (4, 5) can overlap approximately on the user's belly-button.

To ensure the stable fastening of the two semi-belts (4, 5), the free end of the left semi-belt (5) is internally provided with an adhesive insert (5a) that allows for fastening it on the external side of the right semi-belt (4), as shown
10 in Fig. 4.

In view of the fact that the front adhesive inserts (7a, 7b) are capable of adhering anywhere on the internal side of the two semi-belts (4, 5) it appears evident that the two semi-belts (4, 5) are finally fastened against the adhesive inserts after adjusting their tension according to the user's waist.

15 The user can therefore try different fastening positions by attaching and detaching the two semi-belts (4, 5) to the fastening inserts (7a, 7b) several times before finding the best position for each user.